A Shoplifter’s Guide Compilation

Source: https://raddle.me/wiki/shoplifting

Table of Contents

Tutorials:

Page 2 - A Beginner’s Guide to Shoplifting
Page 5 - An Intermediate Guide to Shoplifting
Page 9 - An Advanced Guide to Shoplifting
Page 13 - How to Find and Use Blind Spots

Lists:

Page 15 - The Shoplifting Master List
Page 40 - List of Source Tagged Items
Page 44 - A Shoplifter’s Guide to Tags
Page 48 - A Shoplifter’s Guide to Magnets

Documents:

Page 51 - Walmart Return Policy

Miscellaneous

Page 57 - Consider the Following Before Posting Hauls

A Beginner's Guide to Shoplifting

By Thief, January 21, 2019

The question's been asked time after time; **"How do I get started with shoplifting?"** Well I, u/thief, am here to answer that for you.

Well, first of all, welcome to the world of professional thievery. You'll find that this may become very beneficial to you, as shoplifting (and all its other forms that are practiced) may save you money and sometimes earn you money when you get more professional and skillful at this type of crime.

Why do people shoplift? Some people do it because they need to. Some people do it because they want to save money. Others may do it for fun because it gives them a surge of adrenaline.

However, before you start, you have to remember that shoplifting is a criminal offense. It can be classified as either a misdemeanor or a felony depending on your state laws. If you're caught and lift over the felony limit your record is fucked for a long time. Be sure this is the type of thing you want to get into before you start, or before you get caught.

You need to remember, however, that nervousness and strange behavior is the main reason people get caught. Now, I'm not saying if you're anxious about lifting, it's not for you; however, if you're even going to think about getting into the world of theft, you need to control yourself, your worries, and your anxiety before you get yourself caught by displaying erratic behavior.

Now that we have the introduction out of the way, let's get right into the basics.

---

1 - Your First Lift (Basics)

If you've lifted at least once before, you can skip this step.

Well, if you've decided you want to start stealing, welcome again. Here's how you can plan out your first lift.

- **Plan a day to start.** When will you be the most ready to swipe your first product? Are you feeling daring and want to go right after reading this? Are you feeling nervous and want to go tomorrow? It doesn't matter when you go, you just have to make sure to trust your gut and go when you're ready. Your first lift can be a nerve racking experience.
- **Pick out a store to hit your first lift at.** Never, and I mean *never,* attempt a store you know will be difficult, or that has a lot of security measures. This is how you will get fucked in the ass the first time and get a criminal record. My greatest suggestion is to try a superficially easy store such as Dollar Tree or Dollar General (or whatever the easiest store is in your country). Those are two easy stores with almost no security features at all. Do not attempt gas stations.
- **Decide what you want.** You should know this so you're not strolling the store looking for useless objects. Take something you can actually take advantage of. This includes things such as

food items or drinks. You should actually need the item you're taking. Well, not necessarily need, but you should always take something that you can actually *use*. For example, don't steal a phone case you don't have the phone for. Take a soda, or maybe a pack of gum. Take something concealable that you can fit on your person without it being very obvious.

That's the basics. You just have to make sure you're ready for..

The Day

Alright, so it's the day you're going to attempt your first lift. You're ready for action and planned it out.

- **Go to your location.** Picked an easy location? Good, go there. However you get there doesn't matter.
- ***Open the door and walk in with confidence.*** You've opened the door and you are now mere minutes away from taking off with a product of theirs. Avoid suspicious behavior. Do not look at the counter. Do not walk too slow, but do not speedwalk or run. If you make eye contact with anyone else, including employees, flash a quick smile and be on your way.
- **Walk to your item.** Once you're there, do not act suspicious.
- **You ready? *Pocket your item.*** Obviously you're going to want to look out for employees and customers in your area. This is often a very tense and scary situation for many beginners, but do not act suspicious under any circumstances. Once you can confirm you have at least ten seconds alone, *shove your item in your pocket, in a purse, under your shirt, wherever you know it won't be bulging out, or slip out, and is comfortable.*

Tip: It is advised you do not conceal more than one item unless it is small and you are confident.

- ***Leave the store.*** And make sure you leave quickly. Again, do not run, but do not walk slow enough for anyone to apprehend you if you were caught. Do not stare at anyone or the counter. Look at the door and walk forward. Flash another smile to fellow shoppers and employees. And *keep your hands out of your pocket.* Push open the door. Success.

---

2 - Success

You made it out of the door. You made it past the point of sale (POS). Now you officially, by law, committed an act of shoplifting.

- **Keep walking.** Go home. If you drove, keys in the ignition, put it in reverse, and leave. If you walked, just walk home. If no one's stopped you at this point, you made it clean.
- ***Congratulations on your first lift. Now what?*** Now you can move onto larger lifts. Not *large*, but slightly more each time now that you're confident.
- **Plan to do slightly larger lifts each time.** Lift two packs of gum this time. Take two sodas. The time after that, take three, maybe take a larger object that's still concealable.

I would personally say, after your third lift you should be ready to move up to intermediate lifting. Yes, I'm talking about stores with some degree of security measures. Not anything too difficult, but maybe a store with security towers. Maybe one with a little bit of cameras to get used to using blind spots. Pace yourself. Tagged items should only be attempted by the advanced. Be sure to read the intermediate guide once you're ready to step your game up.

But it should go without saying: **Never get too cocky**

An Intermediate Guide to Shoplifting

By Thief

Are you confident enough to step your game up? If so, then I, u/thief, am here to help you out. In this guide, we will be expanding on the methods you can use against stores with a bit more security than maybe the dollar store you've been taking packs of gum from for the past couple of weeks.

Before you think about stepping it up, there are some things you should ask yourself.

- Are you stealing things like a pro, not showing any obvious signs of nervousness?
- Have you completed more than 3 lifts, giving yourself the experience you require to move up in skill?
- Have you gotten away clean every time?
- Do you still think this is the direction you want to head in life?

If you answered 'Yes' to all four questions above, then you might just be ready to step it up. Let's get into the basics.

---

1. 1 - The Basics
2. 2 - Planning
3. 3 - Going In
4. 4 - The Lift
5. 5 - Expanding on Methods

1 - The Basics

Well, before we dive into planning your next lift, or next store to hit, let's just make ourselves familiar with the definition of **intermediate** when it comes to shoplifting.

Here's what I would suggest completing before you start lifting more. All of these will ensure you have the skill and experience to hit harder later:

- **Complete 3 or more lifts totaling at least $25**
- **Never have been caught**
- **Act professionally when lifting and have confidence in your abilities**

So that seems easy enough. Do you meet every single criteria? Then you're ready. Those are the basics. Let's head into planning your bigger lifts.

Intermediate does not include lifting tagged items, that should only be attempted by the advanced and professionals that we'll get into in the next few guides. Never attempt lifting a tagged item until you're an advanced shoplifter.

---

2 - Planning

Do you remember when you planned your first store? You could have either followed the guide I wrote, or maybe you just thought "Hey, I think I'm gonna steal from this store I'm in/going to right now."

Well, this time it may be more difficult to choose a store. We have to familiarize ourselves with the definition of an intermediate/medium difficulty store.

What would be classified as an intermediate store? A medium difficulty store would be one with security features, although moderate or minimum in amounts. I would suggest taking notes from the **Master List** and choosing a store with a score of 4/10 or below.

An example store might be one with cameras in minimal amounts, tagged items in moderation, or scanners at the entrance, as these are all security features. **Only lift from retailers. Do not lift from mom/pop stores. Dickhead move.**

Don't worry. I will teach you how to work around these to make sure you make a clean getaway.

Well, now it's time to decide a store. Maybe it's one you've been at before, maybe it's not. If it is one you've been at, remember the security features. If you've never been to the store, look for it in the Master List. If it's not on there, do not attempt it as it may be actually supremely difficult to hit.

-Plan out a date and time. Yes, we're doing this just like your first lift, because every lift should be planned, as security in many stores fluctuate. Maybe you're feeling confident enough to go right after you read through this. That's alright. Maybe you want to wait a week to gain that confidence. That is also alright. Pace yourself so you don't display erratic behavior. Only go when you're feeling confident in your abilities.

-Plan what item you want. And make sure it's something you can take use of. Don't go into a store looking around because you will probably be in too long and that will be suspicious. Make sure it's concealable, and an item you don't think will be tagged with a **security tag.**

Research, research, research. Do not hit a store you do not know the security details of. Very dangerous and stupid move. Always research the store before going in before you get caught.

If you cannot find any information on your store, it's not a bad idea to do some recon before attempting a lift if you really want something there that bad. Go into the store and act like a regular shopper, notice the scanners, take note of how many cameras there are, look for tags on your item, but do not lift it right then and there unless you can *confirm* there's too little security measures for you to get caught.

By that I mean very minimal cameras, no tags and scanners. If all 3 of those sound like your store, then you're golden. If not, hold off and lift a different time. This is to keep you safe.

Once you've decided and researched, go to step 3.

---

3 - Going In

Hey, it's the day of your first medium difficulty lift. You're going to want to follow the same procedure as the first lift you've ever planned:

- *Dress nicely.* This one's new, but important. Don't go in with a whole ass suit, but don't go dressed like someone who lives out on the street (if possible). Dress like a regular well-prepared civilian. Dress appropriate to the weather.
- Go to the store. Obviously.
- Have confidence and act normal.

Okay, so you've just stepped into the store. Remember; *do not act nervous, act like a normal shopper.* Greet everyone you make eye contact with a friendly smile, or a wave, and keep it pushing. If an employee asks if you need help, respectfully decline. Remember, don't power walk toward the item you want, but don't walk slow enough for everyone to know your face, but don't be in a rush.

Past this point you're probably scanning the store for all the security features. If you're walking around the store and looking at every single camera dangling from the ceiling you're going to be treated no differently than someone who acts very nervous and conceals in front of cameras and all that kind of *unprofessional* stuff. Especially if someone happens to be monitoring the cameras and witnesses you making direct eye contact with every fucking dome in the store and decides to watch you.

So don't. You should only look at cameras with your peripheral vision, maybe out of the corner of your eye.

Well, you're at the aisle of what you want now. You're looking it right in the eyes, and you're about to walk out with it. Well, ask yourself these questions:

- Is it concealable?
- Are no tags visible anywhere on the item?

If your answer is yes to the above two questions, then you're golden, because other methods such as booster bags should only be attempted by the advanced who know their state laws and are professional enough to go undetected/under the radar.

---

4 - The Lift

Okay, so you're probably familiar with how this goes down. You take the item, pocket it and leave, right? **Not so fast.**

Make sure you've fully examined the item before concealing. No tags, right? (Barcodes are not tags.) Is it not too large to conceal without making a massive bulge in your clothing or bag? If not, alright, your item is good.

Make sure there's no one in your aisle, or any employees nearby. Make sure to take note of any cameras in your aisle, and if there is, be prepared to turn your back to it. Your body will essentially act as a blind spot, which we will dive further into at step 5.

Well, conceal. Or put the item in your bag, if you brought one, and be quick, but don't look suspicious. If you took use of a blind spot, you're already getting more skilled. If you would like to learn how to use blind spots, refer to **this guide.**

The item is now yours. Now repeat what you've learned from your beginner moments.

Walk out of the store with confidence. Flash a smile to employees and customers. Point finger guns! Okay, maybe no finger guns because that's being too confident, and weird.

Get to the exit. Then leave. And now you're free. That wasn't too bad, was it? Didn't think so. Good job. You've just completed your **first intermediate lift.** Celebrate, and take use of your new prized possession. Repeat as often as you want, but don't hit the same store constantly.

---

5 - Expanding on Methods

Some methods you can use as an intermediate shoplifter are things such as **blind spots* and the **use of bags.**

-Blind spots are places in a store that are hidden from cameras and potentially other people when the moment is right. You can take use of these greatly, and I suggest you do. Read **this guide** on how to find and use blind spots.

-If you want to, you can take use of bags for big lifts. This can include things such as a personal handbag, purse, or maybe a backpack if it's the right kind of store. Backpacks are usually suspicious however, and you may just be watched, but it's not completely ruled out. NEVER use very odd things you wouldn't typically take into a store such as a briefcase or duffel bag. That will only make you be watched closer.

Thank you for reading, I hope this helped. Stay safe!

An Advanced Guide to Shoplifting

So, you're ready to step your lifting game up once again? Or maybe you're reading this to get more information on various methods. In this guide, we will be going over the definition of an advanced lifter and an advanced store. Advanced lifters should now have the skill to pull off various techniques that require high skill, and that will be covered in this guide.

1 - Criteria

First of all, let's define what an **advanced lifter** looks like:

- **Complete 30 or more successful lifts totaling half of your area's felony limit for shoplifting/petty theft**
- **Never have been caught once in the past year**
- **Have great knowledge of security features of an intermediate/advanced store including towers, security tags and cameras/blindspots**

Do these criteria sound like you? If so, let's move on.

Definition of an Advanced Store

Now it's time to take a look at what an **advanced store** looks like:

- **Has some degree of loss prevention/asset protection**
- **Has tagged items to any degree.** We will cover detagging later
- **Has the basics of an intermediate level store *(towers, cameras)***
- **Stores on the Master List: Has a rating between 5/10 - 8/10**

This is the definition of an advanced store. Advanced level lifters should have the skill to pull off lifts there with ease. But it should go without saying, *only lift from stores you're confident lifting from.*

Well, if you're this far, you already know how to shoplift from stores. So, we're not going to cover that again. We will instead jump right into the methods you can pull off for your skill level.

---

2 - Advanced Shoplifting Methods

Security Tags (& Detagging)

Items with security tags aren't too difficult to get away with if you know what you're doing. Let's go through the various types of security tags:

- **Check the Shoplifter's Guide to Tags.** It has information on very common security tags you should see on various tagged items, as well as how to remove them. Not all magnets are removed the same way, so be sure to check the guide for information on how to remove specific types.
- **Take note of source tagging.** Source tagging is the placement of security tags inside the box/packaging of expensive items by the manufacturer. Source tagging is not done by the establishment. Often times, it is simply an RFID or soft tag, the most easy to remove. **A list on source tagged items can be found here.**
- **Remember, the purpose of security tags is to protect merchandise from leaving the store.** For this reason, every security tag known *will* set off alarms, and some such as Spiderwrap or 3alarm have their own built in electronic alarms that will start loudly chirping if not removed. The only tag known to not set off alarms are common ink tags, but even they have a variant that sets off the alarms that's *extremely* difficult to tell apart. For this reason, assume all tags can get you caught, and remove them before walking out.
- **Security towers/alarms are simply deterrents, but always play it safe.** Nearly every single store will not make a stop just for the towers going off, but this does not mean play it dumb around security towers. Setting the towers off is not only very suspicious, and will only make you be watched closer the next time you come in, but all it takes is one curious/suspicious employee to check the cameras and find that you managed to steal merchandise from them, get your picture/physical description and possibly call the police. For this reason, **always remember to detag.**

Got it down? Let's jump into what you need to detag items.

You have probably heard about people talking about **magnets, S3 handkeys and golf detachers.** I mean, if you've heard of them, you've probably heard about it 50,000 times over, maybe even studied it a little bit. But we will go through the types of detaggers you can use for shoplifting:

- **Magnets.** If you're not looking to buy a specialized tag detacher, many people lift neodymium magnets and stack them. But often times, it takes a few neodymium magnets to do the job. Typically, a stack of 15-20 magnets work sufficiently, but it depends on the magnet rating. These are used by placing the flat end of the stack on the tag, releasing it. This works similar to a golf detacher. See below.

N52 magnets are known to work the best, as just one single magnet often times pulls off tags with ease. However, many stores do not carry N52 rated magnets, leaving you without an option to lift them; therefore you will have to buy them online; Amazon is a good option.

- **S3 Handkey.** S3 keys are typically used to remove electronic tags such as spider wrap and 3alarm, which are all very common tags that are placed on expensive electronics and other expensive merchandise items. The only way these can be removed *quietly* is with and S3 handkey.

S3 keys have 2 distinct bumps on the body of the key that fit on 2 similar sized holes on the smaller rear end tag of spiderwrap and on the body of 3alarm that release the wires of the tag. *Cutting the wires does not work.* Once the wires are cut, said tags sound their very loud and distinct built-in electronic alarms. For this reason, an S3 key should be your only method of removing these tags. **Check this video for a demonstration by the manufacturer of spiderwrap.**

- **Golf detachers.** Golf detachers are specialized, very strong magnets that are designed for the **application and removal** of security tags. They come in 2 different strengths: 12000 gs and 16000 gs. 16000 is the stronger option, and it is a favorite of the shoplifting community. Golf detachers are large, and are about the size of your palm.

Golf detachers work as following: The base of the tag is placed on the flat part at the top, and the tag is pulled apart to remove the pin half from the other to be easily pulled apart. There are many videos online that will demonstrate how they are used.

Choose your option for a detagger. This will help you with various expensive items.

Detagging

Let's recap on how these common detaggers are used:

- **Magnets:** Flat end of magnet stack can be placed on the tag to release it, similar to a golf detacher.
- **S3 Handkey:** Two bumps on the key fit into distinct, similar sized areas on electronic tags.
- **Golf detacher:** Tag is placed on flat top area, releasing both halves of the tag.

Well, now you know what to use and how to use them. But now, we have to consider how to get away with detagging without being caught.

-Restrooms are good areas to detag because in almost all cases nobody can follow you into the bathroom, especially not into the stalls. Many lifters detag in the stall, and throw the tag into the garbage, sometimes covered in paper towels.

However, remember that in many stores, taking merchandise into the restrooms is not allowed, and it is very suspicious, and I mean very, to take something inside. If it's not concealable, do not take it into the restroom/fitting room for detagging. Attempt a walkout. See below.

-Fitting rooms are also good areas in clothing stores because they are also high-privacy areas. However, these have more security than restrooms typically; some stores may count your fitting room items and flag you if you come out with less than you had. Some stores install pinhole cameras in their fitting rooms, and it is allowed in 37 states. The only states that do not allow these cameras are ***SD, NH, MI, ME, MN, UT, KS, DE, HI, GA, CA, AR, AL.*** Be careful when using fitting rooms if it is your only option.

-Walkouts are common options for those in stores with low security, such as no towers or garden centers. Only attempt a walkout if you can confirm it is safe enough to not set off the towers, or alert employees. Garden centers of stores are common because in nearly every case they do not have

scanners and little to no cameras. Garden center walkouts usually take place at night or near closing time, and are usually very successful.

Booster Bags

A **booster bag** is a device used for shoplifting to bypass security towers or other security features. It is a typical bag; a purse, a backpack, etc. that is lined with material that blocks the magnetic signals security tags send to the towers, essentially silencing them from going off.

Common booster bag materials are foil and Faraday material. Foil can be tin foil or aluminum foil; however, it takes many layers to make it work. Many find that 15+ layers will work. Faraday material is designed to block signals, making very little layers efficient.

However, it should be noted that **being in possession of a booster bag while shoplifting is a felony no matter the amount stolen.** It is classified as possession of shoplifting gear. Take note of this and decide if this is the risk you would like to take.

Loss Prevention/Asset Protection (LP/AP)

Loss prevention (also known as asset protection officers) are employees that have the designated job of preventing theft and organized retail crime. In almost all cases, stores with loss prevention will assign them to stop shoplifters, or monitor people that are exhibiting strange behavior typical of a shoplifter. You will see them commonly abbreviated to LP/AP.

Some high shrink or high-security stores employ what is known as **plainclothes LP**. These individuals are employed by the store, but do not have a uniform, and instead dress like typical civilians, making any person you may encounter in a plainclothes-employed store dangerous.

Plainclothes may follow you around the store if you are suspected. Sometimes, they will have walkie-talkies, making them obvious. Plainclothes stand out from a mile away. However, it is an essential rule in shoplifting to remember: Anyone could be LP. For this reason, you should be careful in any high-security store.

How to Find and Use Blind Spots

This guide is up to date as of: January 18th, 2019

Blind spots are quite easy to find and use if you know what you're doing. In this guide, I'll be talking about how to find blind spots, as well as how to use them correctly.

What is a blind spot? A blind spot (or blindspot) is an area in a store where one can't be spotted by cameras, and often times has little amounts of people in the area. Blind spots are often used to conceal merchandise, detag items or load up for a walkout. Blind spots can be extremely beneficial if you must conceal any amount of merchandise.

How do I find blind spots? Remember this one simple rule:

- *If you can see a camera, assume the camera can see you.*

Follow this rule to find blind spots. However, do not go around looking at the ceiling and looking at every camera, because if an employee happens to be watching the cameras or you, you're going to stand out and they are going to watch you very closely until you leave.

This doesn't mean you can't scan the ceiling however; if you must, scan it subtly. This means do not point your head directly at the ceiling (or wherever your cameras might be). Instead, move your eyes to look at the ceiling, or use your peripheral vision. If you must gain leverage to look for cameras, tilt your head slightly, just enough to be able to see, but not so much that you're staring at the ceiling.

If you can't find a blind spot in a store within a few minutes, it's not worth strolling the store for half an hour looking for an isolated corner of the store to conceal something that you could probably unsuspiciously pocket. ***Blind spots don't always have to be used.*** That being said, if you can't find one, then turn your back to any cameras, and just conceal or load up. You're essentially creating a blind spot. But if you're concealing or loading up high amounts of items, this shouldn't be attempted unless you can guarantee you have a 10 second window *per item.*

In the unlikely event your store has no cameras then your entire store will act as a blind spot. See below.

How do I use blind spots? If you've managed to find a spot where you can't see any cameras, that's good. Now the only thing that can possibly spot you is other people.

If there's people in your spot, you're going to want to wait until they leave, assuming you have merchandise in your hand or cart. You can act like a regular shopper there, or leave until they're gone. If you choose to leave the aisle, you may be able to find another spot, but customers should be out of your spot within a few minutes, so it may not be worth it. Be cautious around everybody, and assume any person could report you or try being the good guy and stop you, especially if it's an employee.

If your spot is clear of people, and you *know* that you can't see any cameras, this would be your prime opportunity to start concealing, detagging, or loading up for a walkout; you just need to be very aware

of anyone coming towards or into your aisle, and stop what you're doing if you feel like or know someone is coming.

That is how you use blind spots to your greatest ability. I hope this helped.

The Retail Theft Master List

For /f/Illegalism - List of businesses and how easy they are to rip off. Created by u/thief.

International stores (UK/Canada) can be located below the US List. Some international stores may also be located in the United States. To avoid clutter, these stores may be located in the US list. Look for the (US/UK/CAN) tag if you cannot find a store in your country's list.

Do not edit this page without permission from u/thief, as your information may be false or obsolete. Any unauthorized edits will immediately be reverted and discarded. Small stores are not on this list, and lifting from mom/pop stores are discouraged anyways.

This list includes a difficulty rating out of 10. For example, if a store is a 1/10, it is easy, and if a store has a 10/10 rating, it is very difficult.

This list primarily focuses on stores inside the United States. Please note that individual stores may vary, and difficulty may also fluctuate depending on your skill level. It is suggested you only attempt lifting from stores within your skill level. LP's job is to prevent theft, and company policy may be broken, and often times is.

Abercrombie & Fitch: (4/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present in moderate amounts although not actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: A&F does not have active LP, but employees may act if necessary. Staff infrequently counts fitting room items.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are present.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is frequent.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Concealing in fitting rooms is not suggested as they do count although infrequently.

Academy Sports: (5/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present and not actively monitored. Some stores have few amounts of cameras.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is often times employed.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are present, and fluctuates depending on how many cameras your store has.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is infrequent, but is also dependent on how high your store's shrink rate is. If your store is high shrink, they will tag or lock down most of their higher end products well. It is suggested to find a store that is not high shrink.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Concealing and leaving works the best.

Adidas: (7/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present in moderate amounts.
- **Loss Prevention**: Adidas does not have LP, but employees may act as one and are inclined to prevent theft.

- **Blind Spots**: Adidas does not have cameras in every aisle, so several blind spots are present.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is very frequent and typically efficient.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Walkouts are not suggested as tagging is very frequent.

Aeropostale: (3/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are of few amounts, often times far from each other, and never actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is not employed. Employees do not chase and do not prosecute. Staff have very little LP training, and no one is dedicated to loss prevention. Many times they don't do much about even obvious shoplifting other than calling mall security.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are present all around the store, and dressing room items are not counted, making it a great blind spot for concealment.
- **Tagging:** Often times, tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Very easy store. Concealing and walkouts are both easy to do.

ALDI (US/UK): (7/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present in fluctuating amounts. Some stores may have few, while some may have one down every aisle. This is dependent on your store. May be monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is employed in great amounts and is often good at their job.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are present but the amount depends on the camera coverage of your store.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Conceals may be risky depending on your store's cameras. The fewer the better, but take use of blind spots. Walkouts are a smart option as well, but may be risky as all registers are near the door. Choose a method that works for your store's situation.

American Eagle: (6/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present, but are not typically actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist, but employees may act, but the only measure they will usually take is calling the police or mall security. Will not chase.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are present but may be hard to find. Fitting room is negligent, as employees will count fitting room items and they are locked until requested.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is frequent.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Walkouts are not suggested as tagging is very frequent.

Apple: (5/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras may be present in certain stores. Not actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist. Employees enjoy giving customer service, and often use this as a way to deter theft.
- **Blind Spots**: Apple Stores are usually compact and offer very little to no spots to conceal in private. Once employees and customers are away or not looking at you, then you may conceal smaller electronics.

- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist. However, high end electronics may be tracked and blacklisted by their serial numbers.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Walkouts would be your best bet. Apple is a surprisingly easy store to do if you know what you're doing. Airpods resell for good value, and resell quickly.

Armani: (8/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present and actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist, but the staff-customer ratio is low. Employees are essentially omnipresent and will follow customers around.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots exist but will be hard to get around as the cameras are monitored and you will be followed around.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is present.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Concealment is not suggested. Walkouts may be your best bet, but your picture will be taken from security cameras.

Banana Republic: (7/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present and frequently monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist, but staff are usually very dedicated.
- **Blind Spots**: Your best bet for a blind spot would be in a dressing room.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is very frequent and efficient; dressing rooms are suggested.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Walkouts are not suggested as tagging is very frequent.

Barnes & Noble: (4/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present but not frequently monitored, but may be checked after a theft has occurred. Cameras are usually not present in the kids section.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist. Store managers are the only ones who can engage shoplifters, and will customer service you very frequently if they suspect you. Will not chase, but will call from the door to come back if caught. If you refuse they will try to get your license plate number. If you are being followed, employees will back off every couple of minutes to allow you to dump the merchandise.
- **Blind Spots**: Your best bet for a blind spot would be in the kids section. Cameras are not usually monitored however.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is present in all items $40 or more. Some items such as journals and art supplies are never tagged.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Concealing would be your best bet.

Bath & Body Works: (3/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras may not exist but can be present though not frequently monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist, and most employees are concentrated at counters, however a greeter is almost always present that assists customers with questions. Does not prosecute. Will call mall security and will let them decide if the police will be called.
- **Blind Spots**: Stores are small, but if your store has cameras they are not frequently monitored. Blind spots exist.

- **Tagging:** Tagging is very infrequent.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Some items may be too large or bulky to conceal, so this store is mostly good for small lifts and then immediately leaving, however whatever method works for you will be beneficial.

Bed, Bath, and Beyond: (4/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present and usually monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP exists regionally.
- **Blind Spots**: Tall shelves make concealment a lot easier, and open up blind spots.
- **Tagging:** Tagging exists moderately frequently.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Tall shelves make concealment a lot easier than a walkout.

Belk: (8/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present and always monitored by loss prevention.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP exists, and often Belk has above average security. They have no problem chasing and getting physical with shoplifters.
- **Blind Spots**: Cameras are very frequent, leaving little blind spots.
- **Tagging:** Tagging exists frequently.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Both options have their own risk. If you are caught doing both LP will take the same steps to apprehend you. However, a walkout may be smarter, so you can leave very quickly.

Best Buy: (7/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present and may be monitored at any time by LP.
- **Loss Prevention**: Best Buy's LP is not as aggressive as people make them seem. They will apprehend you if you are caught concealing, will block the entrances if you try to leave when caught, and will try to get you into the back room for questioning. Staff can follow you into the restroom if you are suspected.
- **Blind Spots**: Cameras are very prolific in Best Buy stores, and often times there are little blind spots. However, appliances are a good area for concealment.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is very frequent and efficient as most electronics are expensive and high end.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Walkouts are not suggested, and concealment may be dangerous because of the cameras but is overall the less risky and smarter option. If you decide to walk out with an unconcealable item you will have one chance and one only and your picture will be taken from security cameras and distributed to other stores and potentially posted online. Best Buy is not as difficult as people make it seem.

Bloomingdales: (8/10)

- **Cameras**: PTZ cameras exist and are actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: Bloomingdales has a team of professional LP who have had at least basic LP training. Will chase, fine, prosecute and ban.
- **Blind Spots**: PTZ cameras make finding blind spots very difficult in this store.

- **Tagging:** Does not usually tag. Bloomingdales has "b-tags", which are not meant for security, and should not be confused for one.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Concealment is a smarter move than a walkout, as there may be small windows where the camera is not monitored. A walkout may be smart if employees are distracted. Do what you think will work out.

Books-a-million: (2/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras have very good quality but are not actively monitored, they usually don't even record.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots exist frequently.
- **Tagging:** Most books aren't tagged and some of the time the alarms are fake.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: This store is easy. Any method works. Remember to look for tags in between pages.

Burberry: (6/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP exists regionally and employees may act at their own discretion.
- **Blind Spots**: The fitting room will be your best friend as items are not counted, so you may find a way to sneak multiple items into the dressing room, detag and conceal.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is very frequent and the store uses Sensormatic SuperTags.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Concealing is your best option at this store.

Burlington: (6/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist, and they usually will not chase, but there are no policies set into place. Will always call the police and will usually ban.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots exist in moderate amounts.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is frequent.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Concealment is the smarter option. Just remember to detag.

Carson's: (7/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP exist regionally, but have been slashed since Carson's was sold. Employees will call the police if they think you're concealing, even if you didn't.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots exist in moderate amounts.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is infrequent outside of Illinois with the exception of most items over a few hundred bucks.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Concealing and walkouts have an even chance of succeeding or failing.

Chanel: (9/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present and always being monitored by an employee.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist, but employees are very dedicated.

- **Blind Spots**: Blindspots are very infrequent or do not exist because stores are small.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist but you will be actively monitored.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: This store is very risky. Your best bet would be to grab and run, but even then that is not suggested at all. Your picture will be taken from security cameras. This is an expensive store and you will likely immediately hit the felony limit.

COACH: (9/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present and actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist but employees are dedicated.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are infrequent.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist but you are likely being monitored.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Concealment is not suggested. Walkouts are your best option, but your picture may be taken from security cameras.

Costco: (5/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are only near the registers.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist, but employees will call the police and prosecute if you are caught.
- **Blind Spots**: Every other part of the store is a blind spot.
- **Tagging:** Towers are not present, making any source tagging obsolete.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any method is suggested, however Costco is a membership only store, so if you are caught they have your personal information in their database. Receipt checkers may make theft difficult, but remember you have every right to refuse a receipt check. You may also flash a fake receipt quickly.

CVS: (4/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are usually not monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP exists regionally, and usually work two 8 hour shifts per week. Employees cannot chase out of the store, but LP can confront you, and will only try to get your license plate.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are frequent.
- **Tagging:** CVS usually fails to tag items that they would need tagged, but it can exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Concealment will be the smartest idea.

Dick's Sporting Goods: (6/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP exists and does a poor job, but security is focused near the firearms section.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are frequent across the store.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is frequent.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: A lot of items may be too large to conceal on your person. Try to use a different method of concealment as it will be the most beneficial option.

Dillard's: (7/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP exists and a few are usually working. They sometimes employ plainclothes, so treat all customers as potential LP. Will chase, ban and prosecute. Will go hands on if a large lift is attempted.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are frequent as it is a large store.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any option works for this store, but just remember they will chase.

Dollar General: (2/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras exist but are not monitored frequently.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist.
- **Blind Spots**: Cameras are infrequent and usually not monitored.. Blind spots are all over the store.
- **Tagging:** Tagging may exist in high shrink stores. If your store has towers, assume items may be tagged.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any method works as long as you play it smart.

Dollar Tree: (1/10)

- **Cameras**: No cameras. Some stores have fake cameras.
- **Loss Prevention**: No LP. Often times employees do not give a shit about theft as they aren't paid enough to care.
- **Blind Spots**: The entire store is a blind spot as no cameras exist.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist as their products are very cheap.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any method works, just refrain from concealing directly in front of employees or customers. Beginner level store.

Dunham's Sports: (5/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are typically only present near the gun area.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist, but employees may follow you around if they suspect you. If they approach you they will usually only approach you once, but may stick around fake fixing merchandise if they suspect you.
- **Blind Spots**: The entire store besides the gun area will act as a blind spot.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is very frequent on almost all clothing items and on some other items. Some expensive items may be source tagged by the manufacturer.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Walkouts are not suggested as tagging is frequent. Instead, detag and conceal.

Family Dollar: (2/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are very infrequent but can exist in some stores, but aren't frequently monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist. Often times there are less than 4 employees stationed.

- **Blind Spots**: As cameras are infrequent and not frequently monitored or do not exist the entire store may act as a blind spot.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any method works as long as you play it smart.

Five Below: (2/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are very few or may not exist.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist and they only really care about ORC and internal theft. Employees will likely not stop lifters, even if obvious, but may try to get a license plate or a picture of the suspect. Will call police after a shoplifter has left the store. Employees will always remain at the counter unless they are restocking.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are of great amounts and if your store has no cameras the entire store will act as one.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Very easy. Any method will work.

Finish Line/Footlocker: (5/10) It is the same situation in both stores.

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present in both but not monitored. Only the cameras in back are monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP exists regionally and is called in after a theft has occurred. Employees will not chase but will ban, prosecute and will attempt to get a license plate number.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are frequent. It is suggested not to use the back area to conceal.
- **Tagging:** Alarm tags do not exist. Ink tagging may exist by the store.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Stores are typically small and require employees to get specific shoes for you from the back. For this reason, concealing may be difficult, especially concealing a pair of shoes, so a walkout will be a smart idea if employees are distracted.

Food Lion: (4/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras exist and may be monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist and only managers are able to stop you. Will ban and may prosecute at their own discretion. Police will typically be called.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are frequent.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any method works for this store. It is generally easy if you play it smart.

Gamestop: (6/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are very few (1-2 per store) and are not monitored and do not record.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist, but employees are usually at the counter or on the sales floor. This will make concealment difficult.
- **Blind Spots**: Cameras are usually futile, so anywhere may be used as a blind spot. Just be aware of employees and customers.

- **Tagging:** Tagging is infrequent but some stores may have it on some items. Game consoles are never source tagged but are always locked up. However, if your store has towers, assume items may be tagged.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Concealment is difficult, making a walkout while employees are distracted the smarter idea.

GAP: (7/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are not monitored but well placed.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP exists regionally.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are infrequent as cameras are well placed.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is very frequent and typically efficient. Alarms are always in use.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Do not conceal unless the item is small. Doing a walkout when employees are distracted will be the smarter idea.

Giant Food: (4/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present in the form of dome cameras in most aisles.
- **Loss Prevention**: Loss prevention is not employed in many stores, but is in select stores.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are infrequent, considering the camera situation.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Concealing may be risky, and considering Giant Food is a grocery store, you can't conceal all your groceries, making a walkout your better option.

GNC: (5/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are very few or nonexistent.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist. Managers are usually only concerned about internal theft. Will ban and try to get a license plate.
- **Blind Spots**: Stores are very small leaving you easily watched from anywhere in the store by employees.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Walkouts are suggested while employees are distracted as most items cannot be concealed.

Gucci: (10/10)

- **Cameras**: PTZ cameras are present all over the store.
- **Loss Prevention**: Gucci has very good LP that can and will use extreme force to retrieve merchandise.
- **Blind Spots**: Stores are small and good quality cameras are present, leaving no blind spots. You are being actively monitored.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist, but you will be frequently monitored.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: You will be tackled if you are caught concealing. Seeing as products are insanely expensive, you will likely immediately hit the felony limit in your state attempting this store. Very dangerous.

H&M (US/UK): (8/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras will sometimes be monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP exists. H&M employs plainclothes LP/AP. Will call mall security if someone is suspected of stealing.
- **Blind Spots**: Stores are moderately large, so blind spots are semi-frequent.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is very frequent and typically efficient. Towers are always installed, and some stores may have crystal towers that may detect magnets and detachers. If you are going to bring a magnet in, be sure to walk in with a group of people.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Walkouts are not suggested as tagging is very frequent.

Hobby Lobby: (4/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present and not actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is limited. They will attempt to apprehend shoplifters once they exit the store. Hobby Lobby LP will only attempt to retrieve merchandise and ban. Police will be called if the situation escalates. They will then prosecute.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are frequent.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any method works. An easy store, but the hardest craft store.

Hollister: (5/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are not monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist. Will call mall security if caught. Employees will attempt to retrieve merchandise, ban, and issue a civil demand.
- **Blind Spots**: Cameras are not monitored. Blind spots are frequent because of this.
- **Tagging:** Tagging exists frequent. All clothing is tagged with Sensormatic SuperTags which require a detacher hook, which will be all you need for this store. Door alarms are mostly meant for a deterrent because the cashier desks are usually far from the alarms and they are too far to hear.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: As cameras are not monitored, and you only require one tool for this lift, concealment is a smart option. Seeing as cameras are not monitored, a walkout while employees are distracted is as smart.

Home Depot: (6/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present all over the store and are actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP may be present. They are usually ineffective at stopping shoplifters because of the massive store to cover.
- **Blind Spots**: Home Depot is a very large store. Blind spots are present.
- **Tagging:** Tagging only exists with source tagging by the manufacturer. Present in expensive items such as power tools and electronics.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Both options work, however a lot of items you may need from a Home Depot are too large to conceal on your person.

Hot Topic: (4/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are not present. Some stores may have one concentrated near the front desk.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist. Regional managers can be called in if a large theft occurs. A no chase policy is put into place but managers can break this rule to get pictures of shoplifters or license plates. Will call mall security but not police. Employees will follow and customer service suspected shoplifters and will pretend to fix merchandise on shelves. If they caught you concealing they will suggest something similar to your concealed merchandise as an intimidation factor.
- **Blind Spots**: No cameras exist around the store, making the entire store a blind spot.
- **Tagging:** Tagging may exist and alarms exist at the front of the store.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Concealing will be your smartest option as no cameras exist. If employees act strange around you, assume you were caught.

IKEA: (3/10)

- **Cameras**: Most cameras are directly over the checkout lanes. Cameras are *very* infrequently placed inside the store itself.
- **Loss Prevention**: IKEA does have some plainclothes LP. They will chase and call police.
- **Blind Spots**: Because cameras are rare, and because IKEA is a *massive* store, most of the store is a blind spot. Concealing should be easy, as long as there are no customers or employees around.
- **Tagging**: Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: This depends on what you are trying to lift. You can't conceal furniture, obviously, so you will have to walk out with that (which is quite easy to do - just put it in your cart, and walk past the registers). Otherwise, if you can conceal it, that is the better option, since 95% of the store is a blind spot.

Jo-Ann Fabrics: (2/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present and a cone blind spot exists under cameras.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist, but employees will customer service you very frequently if you are caught. Police can be called. Managers will try to retrieve merchandise by calling you back in the store but will not go much further than the sidewalk. Signs about shoplifters are deterrents and cameras around these are fake.
- **Blind Spots**: There are cone blind spots under cameras.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any method works for this store. Very easy.

JC Penney: (6/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is employed and are more casual compared to the LP of other stores. JC Penney employs plainclothes LP/AP in high shrinkage stores.
- **Blind Spots**: JC Penney is a large store that offers many blind spots.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is frequent and towers exist at the front of stores.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Either option works as stores are large and counters are not near exits.

King Sooper's: (8/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present and always actively monitored. Alcohol is heavily monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP are present and are extremely good at their job. They will go to extreme lengths to stop shoplifters. Police are always called following concealment.
- **Blind Spots**: King Sooper's is a medium sized store. Blind spots exist, but may be hard to find without looking suspicious.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist, however you will be monitored heavily.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Both methods have their equal risks, as you will have the cops called following concealment, and your picture will be taken by security cameras following a walkout.

Kohl's: (8/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present and actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is employed and plainclothes LP/AP are common. LP is good at carrying out fitting room stops, and will hang near the fitting rooms listening for suspicious noises if a suspected lifter enters. Door alarms are very sensitive. Company policy is to not stop for the door alarm, negating the door alarms. However, always detag before leaving. Issues massive civil demands that are reported to collection agencies. They cannot enforce a civil demand however.
- **Blind Spots**: Kohl's has an average amount of blind spots.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is very frequent and efficient. Alarms are very sensitive.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Kohl's is a large store and counters are not near the entrance, so employees may be distracted enough to do a walkout for unconcealable items. As difficult as dressing rooms sound, if you play it smart before entering they will be a smart idea.

Kmart: (3/10)

- **Cameras**: While there are cameras, they are often easy to avoid and blind spots are common
- **Loss Prevention**: *needs more information*
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are present and common, Kmart is a dying company, so they are everywhere.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is rare, only more expensive technologies such as televisions are tagged.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Concealing and leaving works the best and least likely to be caught, as workers don't give a shit.

Kroger: (6/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are frequently monitored, and often turn off within near store closing.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP are employed and often pose as shelf stockers. They will follow shoplifters who are spotted concealing. Kroger often case builds on shoplifters.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are frequent.
- **Tagging:** High shrink stores will tag their more expensive non-food items.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Both methods work. As Kroger is a supermarket, walkouts will be your best bet if you need groceries.

Lacoste: (7/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are sometimes present though not actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is not employed, but employees will look out for less skillful shoplifters who may conceal on the sales floor, making it dangerous to attempt concealing on. Some Lacoste stores use magnet detecting towers. Look out for clear towers.
- **Blind Spots**: Stores are small, so if your store has cameras there may be few blind spots, though cameras are not actively monitored.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is moderate and they often use pencil tags, which require a magnet to remove.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Employees will sometimes only let a certain amount of people into the store at one time to prevent a shoplifting event and to prevent employees from becoming overwhelmed, making concealing difficult and customer servicing from employees frequent. For this reason, a walkout may be your smarter option.

Lord and Taylor: (8/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present to a decent amount, and can be monitored at any time.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is employed and are efficient at chasing as they are not only encouraged but are also given incentives for preventing shoplifting.
- **Blind Spots**: Stores are often large leaving a good amount of blind spots to work with.
- **Tagging:** Tagging exists in most stores. If your store has towers, always assume items are tagged.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Walkouts are dangerous as cameras can be monitored and they employ LP that are rewarded for chasing, making concealing a smarter option.

Lowes: (5/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are actively monitored. The board and cord cutting areas are heavily monitored to prevent the store from lawsuits if someone injures themselves.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is employed but in small amounts.
- **Blind Spots**: Lowe's is a large store, leaving many blind spots to work with.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is frequent, especially in items source tagged by the manufacturer.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Like Home Depot, Lowe's has a garden center, making walkouts easy if you play it smart. Conceals are also a good idea for concealable, non-source tagged items.

Lush: (3/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are not present.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is not employed. However, Lush employees will usually chase. One employee is usually centered on the sales floor giving demonstrations. The front desk is almost always away from the front door. Lush will ban if you are caught, but typically won't even try to get merchandise back.
- **Blind Spots**: The entire store is a blind spot considering there are no cameras. Just remember to watch out for employees and customers.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any method works. Easy store.

Macy's: (7/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are in good quality and are always being monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is employed in typically large numbers. LP managers have access to store cameras, even when they're off duty. Macy's will call police if the towers are set off after closing time. Macy's always chases and incentives are given to employees who prevent shoplifting. Infrequently prosecutes, frequently issues civil demands.
- **Blind Spots**: Stores are often large and fitting rooms exist, giving you a moderate amount of blind spots to work with.
- **Tagging:** Tagging typically does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Walkouts may be difficult considering the high number of LP and cameras always being monitored. Conceal when you can find a blind spot. Remember, if you can see a camera, the camera can see you.

Martin's: (5/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are very frequently monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is employed, although in low amounts. Martin's has a large management team at every store. Common anti theft techniques are used.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are common.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any method works as long as you play it smart. Not too hard if you know what you're doing.

Meijer: (6/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are monitored frequently.
- **Loss Prevention**: Meijer does not usually employ LP, but it is possible in some stores. Meijer will chase.
- **Blind Spots**: Meijer is a large store, leaving many blind spots to work with.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is possible. If your store has towers, assume items can be tagged.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Cameras are always being monitored, making concealing a better option (if what you need is concealable.) Otherwise, be confident and play it smart when doing a walkout as they will chase.

Michael's: (2/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras aren't monitored unless ORC has been committed.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist. Employees are always located at the framing counter, which is near the main offices.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are in very large amounts in Michael's. Take note.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any method will work. Very easy store.

Michael Kor's: (7/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras do not exist.

- **Loss Prevention**: LP is not employed, but like Chanel, employees are very dedicated to their job. If they suspect you of shoplifting, they will immediately call mall security or the police and will slow you down until arrive. A lot of items are typically on display, so shoplifting is noticed very quickly.
- **Blind Spots**: The entire store is a blind spot, but stores are often small.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Walkouts are your best option. Get in and out of the store as fast as you can. It is still one of the easiest designer stores out there.

Moncler: (6/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are frequently monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is not employed, but employees may act. Items going into the dressing room is not counted.
- **Blind Spots**: Stores
- **Tagging:** Tagging is very frequent and this store uses Sensormatic SuperTags.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Concealing would be your best option, as the dressing rooms will work out greatly.

Nike: (5/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras exist, but are in low numbers. Not actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is not employed. Employees may chase at their own discretion. Will always call police and attempt to get a license plate number
- **Blind Spots**: Low numbers of cameras mean blind spots are frequent.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is very frequent.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any method will work as long as you play it smart.

Nordstrom: (7/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are in high amounts and frequently monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is no longer employed. Nordstrom has a uniformed 'guard' put into place that acts as a visible deterrent who's purpose is to assist customers and promote safety moreover than preventing shoplifting. Employees get incentives for preventing shoplifters. Will chase, and will call police. Nordstrom will case build, so do not return to the same store very frequently.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are few as they have a lot of cameras.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is infrequent, but some stores have towers. If your store has towers, assume items are tagged.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any method works depending on the tagging status of your store. If it has towers, detag and conceal are your best option, but if it doesn't feel free to walk out, but always play it smart.

Office Depot/OfficeMax: (4/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are not actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is not employed. High shrinkage stores are a different story; the sales lead will dispatch an employee to approach customers very quickly when they walk in the door, and

will not leave your side if they think you're suspicious. Do not attempt shoplifting if you are being followed.
- **Blind Spots**: The store is not usually actively monitored by cameras, leaving many blind spots available. The cleaning supplies aisle will usually work out greatly.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is frequent, and some items may be spider wrapped. RFID tags are used frequently inside the box. Look for tape around the box; if it was taped, search for RFID tags.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any method will work as long as you play it smart. This is an easy store if you know what you're doing.

Old Navy: (5/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are frequently monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is employed regionally, typically in urban areas. Will chase, ban, and call police or mall security. Employees usually leave the job up to LP, or simply don't care, and a lot aren't on the sales floor.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is very frequent. Dressing rooms are always unlocked, not monitored and do not count fitting room items.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any method will work if you know what you're doing. Shoes are not in boxes, making them easier to steal.

Pet-Co: (3/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras exist, but are typically only used at the front of the store.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is not employed. Managers usually only focus on preventing internal theft because pet stores are typically low shrinkage. Employees will not chase, and often won't even call the police.
- **Blind Spots**: Everywhere in the store besides the front can be used as a blind spot.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any method will work. Very easy store.

PetSmart: (3/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras exist but are also mostly concentrated at the front of the store. Can be sometimes reviewed at the end of the day, but does not happen often.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is not employed. This store is a very similar situation to Pet-Co. PetSmart holds dog training classes, leaving some employees distracted.
- **Blind Spots**: Everywhere besides the front of the store can be used as a blind spot.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any method will work as long as you play it smart.

Polo Ralph Lauren: (7/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are not always monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is employed.
- **Blind Spots**: The best blind spot would be the dressing room.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is frequent. Polo uses ink tags, so be sure you bring a magnet. Stores do not use magnet detecting towers.

- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Do not conceal on the sales floor. Instead, use the dressing room to your greatest advantage.

Publix: (5/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present in great amounts, and not actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is not employed.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are present in moderate amounts.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist. Towers at grocery stores are often deterrents.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: If you're at Publix, you're likely grocery shopping, and you can't conceal all your groceries; therefore, a walkout may be the best idea. However, Publix stores are often populous, so play it smart, and attempt hitting it when it's at medium population.

Rite Aid: (2/10)

- **Cameras**: Most of the time, cameras are fake. Cameras that are real are not monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is not employed. Little LP can be employed if theft becomes a major problem. Store policy is to not confront shoplifters, but will case build. Will call the police and have them assess the situation.
- **Blind Spots**: The camera situation makes the entire store a blind spot.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any method will work. Easy store.

Ross: (4/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are monitored by an employee with contact to the managers.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is limited and not often employed. Most of the time, Ross will just ban shoplifters. Will call police. If they get their merchandise back, you will face no repercussions besides a ban.
- **Blind Spots**: Dressing rooms will be your best bet for a blind spot.
- **Tagging:** Tagging may exist depending on your store depending on if your store has towers. If it does, assume items are tagged. Many stores have towers.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any method will work if you play it smart.

Safeway: (4/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are frequently monitored, and are of good quality. Cameras frequently record.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is employed regionally and will rotate to stores where theft becomes a problem.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are infrequent.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Walkouts are your better option as you cannot conceal all your groceries.

Sam's Club: (5/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are only near the front of the store.

- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist. Will call police and prosecute if caught.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are very frequent as stores are large and cameras are only centered at the front of the store.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Either option works if you're smart and move fast. If you're not carrying anything the receipt checker will let you past.

Sears: (6/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are always monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is employed but has been cut recently, but all stores have some degree of LP employed. LP is typically very professional. Will chase and prosecute. Will issue a Civil Demand if you cooperate.
- **Blind Spots**: Stores are usually large, leaving a decent amount of blind spots to work with. However, be aware of cameras, as they are usually almost monitored. Assume that if you can see a camera, the camera can see you.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is dependent on if your store has towers.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Conceals are your best option in blind spots. Walkouts may be risky as they monitor cameras and will chase.

Sephora: (8/10)

- **Cameras**: Sephora has PTZ cameras. Dangerous.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is employed and is usually very professional. Plainclothes may be employed. Will chase and call police. Will prosecute if large amounts are stolen, or if others are threatened or harmed. Civil Demands can be issued.
- **Blind Spots**: Stores are small yet compact, leaving you a couple of blind spots behind shelves.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is very frequent and typically efficient.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Conceals may be dangerous, so always remember to detag. Walkouts may be dangerous as they will chase.

Spencer's: (5/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are not frequently monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is not employed.
- **Blind Spots**: Spencer's has an average amount of blind spots. Stores are usually small.
- **Tagging:** Spencer's uses a lot of ink tags on clothing, but no other tagging exists.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any method works. Know what you want and be in and out within minutes.

Staples: (3/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are typically fake in older stores, but newer ones have real cameras that are almost never monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is not employed. Employees will stand near the front entrance if someone is suspected of concealing, and may follow from a distance. If you see several employees standing at the door, dump everything you have and leave immediately.

- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are very frequent.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is very frequent and typically efficient.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: If you are going to conceal, play it smart. Walkouts are smart, but concealing is too if you know what you're doing. Do not ever attempt to leave with stolen goods if there are employees blocking the front doors. Easy store.

Stop & Shop: (7/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are constantly monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is employed, and is usually decent. Will frequently prosecute and chase, but do not issue civil demands often.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are uncommon.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Walkouts would be your smartest idea as you cannot conceal all your groceries.

Sunglass Hut: (7/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras aren't actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is not employed, but employees are often told not to leave customers alone with merchandise. Managers will investigate shrinkage.
- **Blind Spots**: Stores are very small, leaving little blind spots for both cameras and employees.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Surprisingly a difficult store, if you can distract employees somehow, a walkout would be your best suggestion, but you have to be very quick.

Target: (8/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are extremely numerous and of great quality; some cameras can be PTZ. Cameras are always monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP are employed and dedicated to their job. Very professional. Employees are given incentives for reporting shoplifting to LP. Will always chase, ban, call police, but do not often issue civil demands. Target will case build and share information about suspected shoplifters to nearby stores. Will often allow you to get up to the felony limit in your state before calling police.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots will be extremely hard to come by.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is very frequent and typically efficient.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: The fear mongering over Target is overblown. As long as you don't take non-clothing merchandise into the fitting rooms, play it smart around electronics, and use blind spots, you should almost certainly be safe. However, Target is still a more dangerous store to lift from.

Things Remembered: (2/10)

- **Cameras**: A lot of stores don't even have cameras, and those with them don't even monitor the cameras. If your store has an engraving station, and has cameras, assume employees are near it.

- **Loss Prevention**: LP is not employed. Most of the time, the company will only care preventing about ORC.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are very easy to come by.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any method works. Very easy.

Tommy Hilfiger: (8/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present, but only checked after a shoplifting incident has occurred.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is employed in some stores.
- **Blind Spots**: Stores are very compact. Not many blind spots will exist.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is dependent on if your store has towers, but Tommy Hilfiger is one of the very few stores that may used magnet detecting towers. Be careful. Some clothing may have "Remove Before Washing" tags attached. It will be essential for you to remove these.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Avoid concealing on sales floor. Concealing in the dressing room will be beneficial.

True Value: (4/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present in heavy amounts, but are not actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP does not exist, but employees may act if necessary. Employees frequently stroll the store, but don't often approach you. If they do, they will only approach you once.
- **Blind Spots**: Cameras are usually pointed down each aisle, but are not actively monitored. For extra security, turn your back to any cameras.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist. However, expensive items such as power tools may be source tagged by the manufacturer.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Concealing will be your best bet as long as no one spots you.

Tuesday Morning: (3/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are not used.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is not employed, but some stores may hire former LP employees from other stores to work as managers. Will prosecute and ban. Will always call police. Has a No Chase Policy in place.
- **Blind Spots**: The entire store is a blind spot because of the lack of cameras.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any method will work. Easy store.

Ulta: (6/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present; some may be PTZ. Cameras are fixed and may not be actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is often regional, and are often focused on internal theft. Stores not in malls are easier. Only managers are authorized to apprehend shoplifters, but won't most of the time. Will call police and give a Civil Demand, and may prosecute at their own discretion. Stores in malls are harder because they request stores to be located next to the mall's security office.

- **Blind Spots**: Ulta stores are usually large.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is very frequent. Stores use RFID Tags, and sometimes use LM tags.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Either method works, however play it smart when lifting from Ulta, as cameras are very good quality and always monitored. Concealing will be your smartest option. Get in and out within minutes. Always detag.

Vans: (6/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are in most stores, but only monitored after a theft has occurred.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is not employed, but staff is dedicated to their job. Employees will customer service suspected shoplifters very aggressively. Will call mall security, and has them decide on if police should be called.
- **Blind Spots**: Vans stores are typically small, but not monitored, leaving you with a good amount of blind spots to work with.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is dependent on if your store has towers.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Do not act suspicious in this store if you are looking to get out safely. Concealment may be difficult. A walkout will be your best option if you are smart and fast. Get in and out within minutes.

Walmart: (6/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are present all throughout the store. Cameras are actively monitored, however camera quality isn't the best, and a cone blindspot exists directly under cameras because they are stationary and do not tilt.
- **Loss Prevention**: Walmart LP's efficiency can vary depending on the store. Their budgets and resources have been depleted recently, and some LP don't get payed enough to care very much, and some Walmart LP may be dedicated to their job and do what it takes to stop theft. Staff can act as LP at their own discretion. Company policy is to not prosecute for under $25.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots exist directly under cameras, but seeing as almost every area around the store is watched there are limited amounts of spaces around the store to use as blind spots, however seeing as Walmart is typically a very busy store concealing under a camera is not recommended unless the coast is absolutely clear.
- **Tagging:** Walmart tags higher end items very frequently and efficiently. They are known to use several types of tags, frequently spider wrap, and a lot of expensive items may be source tagged by the manufacturer.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Both methods will work if you play it smart, but the method you use is up to you. You can use the Garden Center for easy walkouts with large items, as it is open 24/7 and does not have any scanners and most don't even have active employees or cameras; this area is a personal favorite for many lifters to get away easy, but even this method has risk to it. Concealment of smaller items will work out beneficially as long as you remember to remove any tags and check for source tags (if necessary). Both methods have the same chance of working or failing.

Walgreens: (4/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras aren't usually monitored.

- **Loss Prevention**: LP is not employed, but managers may take the place at their own discretion. Employees will attempt to get license plate numbers. Police can be called. Will not chase, will attempt to prosecute.
- **Blind Spots**: Walgreens has big reflective mirrors in corners of the store so that employees may monitor what's happening. For this reason, avoid the corners of the store. Numerous blind spots exist elsewhere.
- **Tagging:** Towers are mostly used as a deterrent, but work with some source tagged items such as Plan B.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any method works if you know what you're doing.

Wawa: (3/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are not often monitored, especially when the store is busy.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is not employed, but employees will attempt to get shoplifters back into the store after they have left. Will sometimes attempt to get a license plate number.
- **Blind Spots**: Many blind spots exist. **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Some exits are away from the counter, making it easier to lift. Any method works if you're smart.

Wegman's: (3/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are very few.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP, as well as AP, may be employed. LP/AP and managers will walk around the store and follow shoplifters from a distance. Won't usually chase, but can call police. Will ban.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are numerous.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Walkouts will be your smarter option, as you cannot conceal all your groceries. Wegman's does some charity work, so if you are caught, you can likely get away by apologizing and stating you're hungry.

Whole Foods: (3/10)

- **Cameras:** Cameras are high quality, but not actively monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP will only exist in high shrink stores. Some other stores may have a security guard at the entrance.
- **Blind Spots:** Whole Foods usually has a very high ceiling, and cameras are very close to the ceiling. This makes blind spots infrequent, but they do exist. As said before, cameras are not actively monitored, so feel free to conceal in view of a camera. Footage is pulled extremely rarely.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals:** Walkouts are always a better option for grocery stores like Whole Foods. Since Whole Foods is frequented by environmentally-conscious people, you would not look out of place if you brought in fabric reusable bags and put all of your items into those, then walked out. There is a sign at the entrance that says 'Thank you for not shopping into your reusable bags', but employees will not pay special attention to anyone doing this.

Zumiez: (4/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are usually not present, and are never monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is not employed, but regional managers may be called in. Employees are usually busy and distracted, leaving opportunities to lift. Policy states to wait until a shoplifter has left the store, then send the suspect's description to mall security. Won't chase. Counters are usually far from the door, giving you time to run away if you are caught.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are very numerous.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is frequent on many clothing items.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any option works if you play it smart. Easy store.

7-Eleven: (4/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are never monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is not employed. If you are caught shoplifting alcohol, they will call the police. Will try to get license plate numbers, but often times won't do anything unless you're being very belligerent.
- **Blind Spots**: Seeing its compact size, there are very few if any at all blind spots to work with.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Any method will work. An easy store.

---

1. United Kingdom
2. Canada

United Kingdom

ASDA: (7/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are frequently monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is employed. A maximum of two security staff are often employed.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are infrequent.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is very frequent and efficient. Towers exist in all stores.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: If you are going to conceal, remember to detag first. Walkouts are suggested and obviously needed for unconcealable items, but you will need to figure out a method depending on your store i.e. if employees are distracted. Security staff are employed, so if you are caught, you will likely be handed over to them.

Cooperative: (2/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are not monitored, if they even exist at all.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is infrequently employed, but can exist, though unlikely.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are very frequent, and often times cameras don't even exist.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: A very easy store, any method will work.

John Lewis: (8/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are frequently monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is employed to a great degree. Staff is very dedicated.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are infrequent.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is very frequent. Tags hidden soft tags and other sorts with no ink. Towers exist. Very effective.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: A quite difficult store, concealing may be difficult, and a walkout may also be as difficult, as you are likely being consistently watched. Walkouts would still be your best option, just wait for your prime opportunity to get out.

Canada

Canadian Tire: (5/10)

- **Cameras**: Ceiling cameras are very present, and are not monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is not frequently employed, but is known to exist at select locations.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are infrequent, considering the camera situation.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist, but towers are located at the door. Therefore, source tagging is the most tagging present. Some expensive electronics and/or tools such as knives or air guns are locked up, but mostly everything else is on the floor.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: You will have the most success concealing, but walkouts are also possible depending on your skill level.

Dollarama: (2/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras do not exist.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is not employed. Employees only walk through the store to restock shelves.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are very frequent. Every aisle away from the cashiers view and/or aisle end caps are blind spots.
- **Tagging:** Tagging does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Concealing is known to be easy at Dollarama stores. Walkouts are not suggested as much.

Real Canadian Superstore: (2/10)

- **Cameras**: Cameras are often times very little, and if they exist at all, are not frequently monitored.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is employed but usually doesn't do much. The front end of the store (customer service/cashiers) witness the most, but are not allowed to stop shoplifters. Stories have been told of people blatantly picking up many items and just walking out because most employees are unable to do anything. The most anyone will do is watch or follow you to your car and/or call police. If they aren't busy and suspect you, they will follow you around the store, but cannot search you.

- **Tagging:** Tagging is often ineffective or does not exist.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Easy store. Any method will work. Despite the difficulty of this store, always remember to play it smart so you do not get the police called on you.

Shoppers Drug Mart: (5/10)

- **Cameras**: Ceiling cameras exist, but are not actively monitored. Cameras record, however.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is usually not employed, except in stores with high shrink, in which case there will be plainclothes LP. There may also be a uniformed security guard at the entrance.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are present, and numerous.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is frequent in the form of RFID tags on items of a certain value. Are often attached to items such as Tylenol/Advil, and many items may be source tagged. Expensive items such as TVs and game consoles are kept behind the counter.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Both options are possible. Just remember to detag your items before walking out.

Walmart (Canada): (4/10)

- **Cameras**: Ceiling cameras exist and are monitored. Some electronics and makeup shelves, as well as self checkout have forward-facing cameras or screens that say you are being filmed.
- **Loss Prevention**: LP is employed. Some locations have a uniformed security guard at the door, mainly used as a deterrent only.
- **Blind Spots**: Blind spots are infrequent.
- **Tagging:** Tagging is very frequent. Towers exist at all locations.
- **Walkouts vs Conceals**: Both methods are possible depending on your skill level.

List of Source Tagged Items

The following is an incomplete list of items known to have source tags in them. Also listed are expensive items known to not have source tags (at the time of writing). A source tag is an anti-theft tag applied by the manufacturer, either on the *inside* of the box or on the item itself (Usually within 3 inches of the UPC barcode). If you're thinking of stealing something expensive, consult this list to see if you need to open up the box to remove a source tag.

If you want to add an item to this list, please try to mimic the formatting of the rest of the list, and please keep it in alphabetical order.

- **Abreva Cream tube** - Double source tagged (RFID & soft) hidden inside the paper part of package. You would have to cut through the plastic outer layer first to remove them both. Easier method would be to make an incision to remove the tube and ditch packaging altogether.
- **Abu Garcia fishing reels** - Source tagged.
- **Altec Lansing powerbanks** - *Not* source tagged.
- **Anker products** - *Not* source tagged.
- **Apple products** - *Not* source tagged.
- **Benzedrex Nasal Inhalers** - Source tagged, with a soft tag.
- **Beoplay Headphones & Speakers** - *Not* sourced tagged.
- **Blu-Ray Discs** - Sometimes source tagged with a soft tag inside the case.
- **Blue Yeti** - *Not* source tagged.
- **Bluetooth headphones/earbuds** - The following products have been confirmed to have *no* source tags: Skullcandy Hesh 2, Skullcandy Hesh 3, Skullcandy Ink-D, Zolo Liberty, Jam ultra, Jaybird freedom, Jaybird freedom x3, Sony MDRXB650BT/B, JLab Audio JBuds Air True, JLab epic2, LG tone pro, LG tone triumph, JVC Sport True wireless, JVC Marshmallow, Jabra Elite 65t wireless earbuds, Sony-WI-c400, 3M Bluetooth hi-fi worktunes hearing protection headphones, 3M Bluetooth heavy duty worktunes jobsite hearing protection headphones, Bose soundsport, and Liberty Air soundcore wireless earbuds.
- **Bose Products** - *Not* source tagged.
- **Bushnell flashlights** - *Not* source tagged.
- **Bushnell trail cams** - Source tagged. Open the bottom of the box to remove the tag.
- **Calvin Klein Sweaters** - Source Tagged. Inside of sweater sewn to material.
- **Charlotte's Web CBD Hemp Oil** - *Not* source tagged.
- **Cobra radar detectors** - Source tagged.

- **Corsair Gaming Mouses and Keyboards** - *Not* source tagged.
- **Crest Whitestrips** - *Not* source tagged.
- **Crossman, Daisy, or other air pistols** - *Not* source tagged.
- **DivaCup** - Source tagged, on a piece of cardboard on the bottom of the box.
- **Dr. Scholl's Custom Fit Orthotic Inserts** - Double tagged (RFID sticker, soft). These are found when you pop open the plastic case, they're hidden under the lid. Best thing to do is either swipe the inserts and leave the plastic behind in a blind spot.
- **Dremel Rotary Tools** - Source tagged, with soft tags. The cordless variety have their tags stuck to the inside of the box. The corded variety have the tag inside of a piece of plastic clamped to the cord. This piece of plastic is very difficult to pry open (Tip: if you get a set of aviation snips and cut the side carefully, it cuts through it like butter and doesn't make much noise). All of the Dremel bit sets have a soft tag on the bottom side of the white plastic inside.
- **DVDs** - Sometimes source tagged with a soft tag inside the case.
- **FitBits** - Some are source tagged, some have soft tags outside of the box. They all have some sort of tagging.
- **Flash Drives** - Usually source tagged with a soft tag.
- **Flonase Allergy Relief** - Nasal spray is source tagged inside the packaging
- **Funko POP!** - *Not* source tagged.
- **Google Home** - *Not* source tagged.
- **HP printer inks** - Source tagged, inside packaging.
- **Imported figures (SHF, Revoltech, Tamashii model kits)** - Specifically targeted for Barnes and Noble. RFID source tagged, can be easily removed. Some locations will spiderwrap however, keep that in mind. Camera locations, employee number also varies per store.
- **Kershaw knives** - Source tagged (soft). Likely found behind the blade.
- **JBL speakers/headphones** - *not* source tagged. (no JBL product is sourced.)
- **Leatherman Wave+** - Source tagged with a soft tag (bottom of the plastic container on the back, inside packaging).
- **Leuchtturm1917 (hardcover/medium)** - *Not* source tagged inside the notebook, nor under/on the paper wraparound, but it may have an RFID sticker (possibly under a barcode sticker) on the shrink wrap.
- **LG Ultrawide Monitor** - *Not* source tagged.
- **Lifx Smart Bulbs** - *Not* source tagged.
- **Logitech G Pro mouse** - *Not* source tagged.

- **Midland Radio Corporation X-TALKER** - Source tagged (safe to assume any other brand may be too).
- **Nest Cameras** - *Not* source tagged.
- **Nintendo Switch** - *Not* source tagged. Supposedly, no Nintendo consoles, controllers, amiibos, games, etc. are source tagged.
- **Olay Regenerist** - Source tagged on the inside of the box.
- **Oral-B Electric Toothbrushes** - Source tagged, on the inside of the box, on the side of the barcode.
- **Phillips Hue Strips, Color Bulbs, and White Bulb Set** - Source tagged with a soft tag that's pretty visible as soon as you open the box.
- **Philips OneBlade shaver & replacement blades** - Sources tagged, both inside the box with RFID sticker and AM tag. Have to open the boxes.
- **Plan B One-Step Emergency Contraceptive** - Source tagged, usually with a soft tag.
- **Playstation VR** - *Not* source tagged.
- **Polk Audio Soundbars** - *Not* source tagged.
- **Predator 144hz G-Sync Gaming Monitor** - *Not* source tagged.
- **Prismacolor Premier Colored Pencils** - *Not* source tagged.
- **PTY SD/mSD cards** - Source tagged, with a soft tag on the bottom of the package. Some 16GB cards are untagged.
- **Razer Products** (mice, keyboards, and all other varieties) - *Not* source tagged.
- **Rephresh feminine care** Source tagged inside box under the UPC code on the outside of box
- **Samsung Products** - *Not* source tagged.
- **SanDisk Portable Hard Drive (250GB & 500GB)** - *Not* source tagged.
- **SanDisk Portable SSD (250GB)(500GB)** - *Not* source tagged.
- **SanDisk SD/mSD cards** - Sometimes source tagged. The tag is sealed inside the packaging. Open it up, keep the SD card, and ditch the packaging.
- **SD Cards** - Usually source tagged with a soft tag.
- **Seagate Portable Hard Drives (1TB & 2TB)** - Source tagged. In one case, the 2TB model had *two* source tags in different locations inside the box. Be very thorough when checking for tags here.
- **Sony Products** - *Not* source tagged.
- **Stanley Black Chrome or Chrome mechanics tool sets** - Source tagged.

- **Texas Instruments (TI) Graphing Calculators** - May vary per model, but the TI-83 Plus is known to have a source tag in its battery compartment.
- **Tile (Bluetooth finder tool)** - Occasionally source tagged.
- **Tommy Hilfinger shirts** - Most have "remove before wearing" tags on the inner bottom of the shirts.
- **Uniqlo** - Source tagged, inside the price tag.
- **Waterpik** - Source tagged, on the inside of the bottom flap of the box.
- **Western Digital Blue SSD (250GB)** - *Not* source tagged. Same goes for the 3DNAND version.
- **Western Digital MyBook portable hard drive** - *Not* source tagged up to 4TB. (The source-tag status of hard drives over 4TB is unknown.)
- **Xbox products** - *Not* source tagged (excludes seagate hard drives.)
- **Zircon stud finders** - Source tagged, some may have a tag in battery compartment.

A Shoplifter's Guide to Tags

This is a guide for common security tags you will often find on items. The purpose of security tags is to protect items, therefore every single one listed sets off the towers (with the exception of ink tags). Always remember to search for, and remove all tags before leaving the store to avoid setting these off.

---

1. Watch this Video
2. 2alarm/Spider Wrap
3. 3alarm
4. Alarming Ink
5. Gator Tag
6. Hard Tag
7. Ink Tag
8. Lanyard Tag
9. Pencil Tag
10. "Remove Before Washing or Wearing" Tag
11. Radio Frequency (RF) Tag
12. Acousto-Magnetic (AM) Tag

Watch this Video

https://invidio.us/watch?v=HLT3zAD8r8I

The above video shows how to remove just about every common type of anti-theft tag (that can't be removed with just your finger).

2alarm/Spider Wrap

Big alarm that wraps around high end products with wires.

Removal: S3 Handkey

2alarm, or Spider Wrap, is very common on high end electronics. These are commonly removed with an S3 Handkey.

Do not remove the tag by cutting the wires. Spiderwrap tags are designed to know when a wire is cut, and will set off its very loud and distinct built-in alarm. Always remove them with an S3 handkey.

3alarm

Padlock security tag. Electronic. Also sets off security gates.

Removal: S3 Handkey

3alarm can also be removed with an S3 Handkey.

Alarming Ink

Ink tag variant that sets off alarms.

Removal: Magnet

Remove these exactly as you would with a regular ink tag and a magnet. As these tags set off the alarms, these may be more difficult to get by than regular ink tags, as you will have to remove them in-store so that you do not set off the alarms.

Gator Tag

Long security tag with a spike. *No ink.*

Removal: Rubber band, pliers

Wrap a rubber band around the pin several times and twist off. You can also use 2 pairs of pliers. Put them on each side of the tag and bend downward to break the tag.

Hard Tag

Square security tag with a spherical end.

Removal: Magnet

A magnet can fit on the small circular area on the back, then you can easily pull the pin out and remove the tag.

Ink Tag

A tag that releases ink when someone attempts to remove it manually.

Removal: Magnet, freeze

You can use a standard magnet to remove these by placing it near the pin. You can also freeze the liquid and leave it in the freezer overnight, then remove it manually (the easiest option without a magnet).

Important note: These tags do not set off the alarms, but they have a variant known as Alarming Ink that do. Refer to Alarming Ink above.

Lanyard Tag

Large boxy tag with a cable.

Removal: Scissors

Very easy to remove. The cable can be easily snipped.

Pencil Tag

Hammer-shaped security tag.

Removal: Magnet

You will need a small stack of neodymium magnets. Stack them, and place them on the flat part of the "head".

"Remove Before Washing or Wearing" Tag

A label included on clothing items that has an AM tag embedded inside.

Removal: Scissors

These can be removed as easy as a regular clothing tag. Just snip it off and discard the AM tag.

Radio Frequency (RF) Tag

Small sticker tag.

Removal: Your finger

These are stickers, and need to be intact to work. They are pathetically easy to remove; you can peel them off or they can be mutilated on the package to be disabled.

Acousto-Magnetic (AM) Tag

Small rectangular adhesive security tag.

Removal: Your finger

These are a similar situation to RF tags. These are small and adhesive and can also be peeled off with just your finger.

A Shoplifter's Guide to Magnets

What's up fellow lifters?

I've been using magnets and experimenting with them for awhile now. They have a lot to do with shoplifting so I'd love to share that with you. At request of Pesky-Wabbit.

In my opinion there's three types of magnets you need to shoplift, each one I will cover in depth.

Those being:

An S3 key

A golf magnet or detacher

Regular neodymium magnets

S3 key Image:Link

I'll go over the uses the S3 key first.

An S3 key has a series of two separate magnets inside. One where each notch is on the S3 key.

The most useful and pretty much the only use for an S3 key is to open SpiderWrap. (The black circle with the wires surrounding the box, usually on electronics)

I've heard people say you can use them to open other things, however in my experience they really only unlock SpiderWire.

Where you can purchase an S3 key?

Amazon, eBay, and AliExpress are a select few! They can be had for as cheap as 8 bucks.

(Here's one for $11.00) link

You can also lift one, if you don't want to wait the 30 days it takes to get here from China. I personally went with this method, although I wouldn't do it again.

The easiest place to lift an S3 key is probably Walmart. To be successful this is going to take some effort on your part. To find my S3 I ended up going to 4-5 different Walmarts in my area.

First you're going to be looking for a Walmart with a garden section and an S3 attached to that register. You need to case each of your Walmarts until you find exactly what you're looking for. Go into the Walmarts garden section and casually look for an S3 attached to the register. Most Walmarts have S3s on every register, MOST. This is where you might need to shop around!!

Once you find a register in the garden section look at what's keeping it tied to the register. Most the time it will be a metal wire attached to the register looped to the key.

Have a game plan when you come back. You're going to return at night, because there is absolutely no one in the garden section at midnight. I had wire cutters in my jacket and proceeded to cut the wire and slip it into my jacket. That's the easiest way, If it's connected that way.

IMPORTANT!!

Each legit Alpha systems S3 key has a RFID chip inside. This will activate the EAS towers when you leave the store. You'll need to wrap it in tinfoil before you leave. Honestly it's not that hard to make a tinfoil pouch to throw the key into. Once you get home open up the key and take out the RFID chip. Image:Link

I highly recommend you buy it instead. If you buy a third party S3 key they won't have an RFID inside.

Crafting your own S3

I've made a couple S3 keys and they've left me with a certain longing. They just don't do anywhere near as good a job as my factory alpha key. Sometimes they would work sometimes they wouldn't. Again I highly recommend you buy it, but I will link how to make an S3 below. It can get very frustrating because you're working with two magnets very close to each other trying to keep them separate. I pinched my finger on multiple occasions.

Here's that link

Golf Magnets and detachers Image:Link

These are going to be an investment, they're not cheap and they take time to get.

It's about half the size of a base ball maybe 3/4 the size. It's heavy and bulky but DAMN it works.

These range anywhere from 25-200 bucks. I paid 36 for mine with a hook detacher as seen in the picture. Unfortunately the shop I bought from closed or else I would link it. I did buy from AliExpress, and surprisingly it shipped to me in around 5 days. (US)

The important thing you need to realize when buying a detacher is the magnets pull strength. It's measured in gauss. The increments usually go 12,000 to 15,000 and then to 25,000 gauss. I would recommend the 15,000 gauss detacher.

Obviously the stronger the gauss the stronger the magnet, it's going to work better. If you're lifting clothes this is a must. My 15,000 detacher pops off any ink tag without effort. No more pulling or twisting it just pops right off.

I would buy my detacher again in a heart beat. I highly highly recommend them, and I'll go into more depth in the next section as to why it's so much better than a regular stack of neodymium magnets.

Regular neodymium magnets Image:Link

These are just your regular N52 grade magnets. Neodymium is the strongest magnet there is, and that's why we use it.

The more gauss you can get the better. Most likely these aren't going to be very strong. (In comparison to the detachers) In this formation with quarter size magnets, (around 12) I have found they only open one or two tags.

These tags Link were the most reliable at opening. This still took effort twisting and a little pulling until it would pop open. They also opened the Alpha screamers Link very reliably.

These are nice because they can fit in your pocket and you can lift them from Home Depot really easily. Hands down though the golf detachers win by a land slide. These are also what you'll be using to make an S3 key if you decide to go that route.

In regards to where you put the magnet on the tag is going to depend. Usually there will be a little nub and that's where you'll put it. Weaker magnets you might need to move it around and wiggle the tag a little.

1. **Summary and TLDR**

Summary and TLDR

Basically I just listed all the info required to use magnets when lifting. There was shit info about magnets on this sub and so hopefully this helps you noobs. Remember using tools can result in a worse charge if you're caught. Let me know if I should add anything down below!

Be careful and hopefully you liked this, it took some time.

POST WAS MADE BY REDDIT USER **istoleyourribeyes**

Walmart Return Policy

The following is Walmart's policy for returning merchandise. This policy has been posted here for the benefit of the users of /f/Shoplifting, so that they can perform refund scams at Walmart more easily.

Summary: For returns **with a receipt**, Walmart will *generally* refund merchandise within 90 days of the purchase date stated on the receipt. If the receipt says the item was purchased with cash or check, then you will receive a cash refund. If the receipt says it was purchased with a credit or debit card, the clerk will ask you for the credit or debit card used to purchase the item, to refund the money onto that. If you don't have that card, they will give you a Walmart gift card for the value of the returned item.

For returns **without a receipt**, you will be required to show a government-issued photo ID. The clerk will enter the information on your ID into a database that tracks return activity (presumably to catch return fraud). If the system accepts the return, you will receive a cash refund if the value of the returned item is less than $25. If the item is worth more than $25, you will receive a Walmart gift card for the value of the returned item.

Notes: While the policy says that all purchases made with debit cards will be refunded onto said card, in practice, many cashiers will be willing to give you a cash refund, provided the item being returned was relatively inexpensive. *However*, for return scams, do **not** give them your credit/debit card. Walmart's return system can now do a reverse-lookup, to see if the item was actually purchased with that card. They will see that it wasn't purchased with that card, and you will have some explaining to do.

Also, while it is not stated in the policy, Walmart's 'refund verification process' will only accept three no-receipt returns from the same person within a six-month period. If you want to game the system, keep track of *when* you made each return, and only make another no-receipt return when you have had two or less no-receipt returns in the past six months.

---

1. Returns/Exchanges Policy (A3-03)
    1. Our Return Policy, We're Happy to Help
    2. Holiday Extended Return Policy
    3. Walmart Marketplace Items (Purchased on Walmart.com)
    4. Customer Reimbursement
    5. WIC Eligible Items
    6. The Fresh Guarantee
    7. Sale Merchandise
    8. Recalled Merchandise

Returns/Exchanges Policy (A3-03)

Updated: January 15, 2019

Política de devoluciones/cambios - Una copia de esta política está disponible en español.

Solicite una copia al asociado del Mostrador de Servicio al Cliente.

This policy applies to all customers, associates and agents of Walmart Inc., or one of its subsidiary companies, as well as the properties owned or operated by Walmart Inc., or one of its subsidiary companies (excluding Sam's Club locations) in the United States ("Walmart").

Our Return Policy, We're Happy to Help

If you're not happy with your product, let us help you with a return or replacement. Your satisfaction is very important to us. Normally, items purchased in our stores or on Walmart.com may be returned or exchanged within ninety (90) days of purchase with or without a receipt.

Walmart reserves the right to warn, limit or decline returns or exchanges regardless of whether the customer has a receipt. All Non-Receipt returns are subject to a refund verification process. All decisions regarding returns are subject to applicable laws. The Store Manager has the authority to make a final decisions for all returns.

Below are exceptions to the general ninety (90) day rule. **All the exceptions listed below require the merchandise be returned with a receipt.**

- **Must be returned within 14 days with a receipt to obtain a refund or an exchange:** Post-paid (contract) cellular devices may only be returned to the store of original purchase, in undamaged condition. Other contractually specified requirements may apply.
- **Must be returned within 15 days with a receipt to obtain a refund or an exchange:** Drones, computers, camcorders, digital cameras, digital music players, e-tablets, e-readers, portable video players, GPS units, video game hardware, prepaid cell phones, hover boards, electric bicycles, electric scooters and radio controlled (RC) vehicles.
- **Must be returned within 1 year with a receipt to obtain a refund or exchange:** All perennials, trees, and shrubs.
- **Sales of the following items are final and may not be returned:**
- All Firearms and Ammunition, and Pepper Spray
- Gas Powered Mini Bikes, Go Karts, Dirt Bikes, UTVs and ATVs
- Diabetic Products: Meters, Strips, Lancets, Lancet Devices and Syringes
- Prescription Drugs and products containing Pseudophedrine and Pseudotropine
- **Electronically fulfilled PINs or minutes for prepaid cellular devices.**
- **Video Game download card**

Holiday Extended Return Policy

- As an added convenience for customers, items (Drones, computers, camcorders, digital cameras, digital music players, e-tablets, e-readers, portable video players, GPS units, video game hardware, and prepaid cell phones) purchased between Nov. 1 and Dec. 24 will begin the 15 day return period on Dec. 26.

Walmart Marketplace Items (Purchased on Walmart.com)

- You may return certain designated products to the Marketplace Retailer by dropping them off at a Walmart store, pre-packaged and ready for FedEx delivery. Walmart will provide you with a packaging label. By leaving your package with Walmart for FedEx delivery, you are representing that the package contains no Hazardous Materials. Hazmat items may include batteries, flammable liquids, computer equipment or certain cosmetics or household goods, in addition to other common products. For more information about what may be considered Hazmat, see the DoT guidelines for Hazmat items here: https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/regulations/hazardous-materials/how-to-comply-federal-hazardous-materials-regulations

Customer Reimbursement

Receipted Returns

If an item is returned within the allowable return period with a receipt, the refund will be returned to the original method of payment.

- **Cash or Check:** If a customer has a receipt and the item was purchased with cash or check, the customer may receive a cash refund.
- **Credit Card:** If the item was purchased using a credit card, any refund is required to be issued to that same credit card. If the original credit card is not present and is not available through scanning the TC number on the receipt, the refund will be processed onto a shopping card/gift card.
- **Debit:** If the item was purchased using a debit card and the receipt shows 'debit tend', the refund should be placed back on the debit card if available, or cash can be provided. If the receipt does not show 'debit tend' the refund is required to be issued to the same debit card. If the debit card is not present and is not available through scanning the TC number on the receipt, the refund will be processed onto a shopping card/gift card.

Receipted returns after the allowable return period: With a receipt and if available, Walmart offers exchange or repair service through the manufacturer on select merchandise.

Non Receipted Returns

Walmart will accept a non-receipted return or exchange provided it meets the following conditions:

- The refund verification process accepts the return.

- The customer's government issued ID has not been altered and is accepted by Walmart.

To return or exchange items without a receipt, the customer is required to present a valid government issued photo ID. Information from the customer ID will be stored in a secured database of returns activity that Walmart uses to authorize returns.

If an item is returned within the allowable return period without a receipt and the refund verification process accepts it, the following options are available:

- If available, the customer may send the merchandise to the manufacturer for repair.
- The merchandise way be exchanged for another item.
- The merchandise may be returned and a cash refund provided if the refund value of the returned item is less than $25.

The merchandise will be returned and a shopping/gift card provided to the customer if the refund value of the returned merchandise is equal to or greater than $25 in value.

WIC Eligible Items

A WIC eligible item is any items that is listed on the applicable state WIC approved food list. A WIC purchased item is any item on the applicable state WIC approved food list that is purchased with a valid WIC food instrument (e.g., WIC Voucher, EBT Card, WIC CVV, etc.). A current copy of the state specific WIC approved Food List must be available at the Customer Service Desk.

A WIC eligible item can be returned for a cash refund/credit or gift card *only* if the customer has a receipt showing the item was not purchased with WIC. (See "Receipted returns" sections of this policy for restrictions.)

Customer has receipt showing purchase was made with WIC

- The items can **only** be exchanged for an identical item.
- The customer must have formal documentation from the WIC agency to allow an exception.

Customer has receipt for WIC eligible item showing purchase was NOT made with WIC

- The item can be returned for a cash refund/credit or gift card. (See "Receipted returns" sections of this policy for restrictions.)
- Customer does not have receipt for WIC eligible item
- **The item must be processed as if purchased with WIC and can only be exchanged for an identical item.**

SNAP Eligible (Food Stamp) Items

A SNAP eligible item is defined by the USDA as any food or food product for home consumption and specifically excludes certain items from being purchased with SNAP benefits. A SNAP purchased item is any item purchased with a SNAP benefit. For more information on eligible items, refer to the SNAP

Retailer Training Guide on the Wire or contact the Store Support Hotline (700-walmart) and select "compliance" when prompted.

A SNAP eligible item cannot be returned for a cash refund/credit or gift card *only* if the customer has a receipt showing the item was not purchased with SNAP. (See "Receipted returns" sections of this policy for restrictions.)

Customer has receipt showing purchase was made with SNAP

- The item mas **only** be exchanged for another SNAP eligible item, or a refund may be made to the customer's SNAP EBT account.
- A cash refund/credit or gift card is not allowed.

Customer has receipt for SNAP eligible item showing purchase was NOT made with SNAP

- The item can be returned for a cash refund/credit or gift card. (See "Receipted returns" sections of this policy for restrictions.)

Customer does not have receipt for SNAP eligible item

- The item must be processed as if purchased with SNAP and can only be exchanged for another SNAP eligible item, or a refund may be made to the customer's SNAP EBT account.
- A cash refund/credit or gift card is not allowed.

Tobacco and Alcohol

- Unopened tobacco and alcohol products can only be returned with a receipt to the original store in which they were purchased.

Walmart Financial Services

- Express Bill Payments and fees associated with Walmart Financial Services products are nonrefundable.

The Fresh Guarantee

- If a customer is not completely satisfied with their purchase in Fresh Produce, Meat, Bakery, and Service Deli, they can receive a 100% refund of the purchase price by bringing their receipt to the original store where the product was purchased.
- Customers do not need to return the purchased products.
- Associates should follow the process for Receipted Returns when providing a refund to the customer.
- The Fresh Guarantee is subject to limitations for WIC/SNAP eligible items.

Sale Merchandise

Price adjustments will be given on prior Walmart purchases within 14 days of purchase with a valid Walmart receipt.

- A customer must provide the original receipt to receive the adjustment.
- Price adjustments are not given for merchandise that is on clearance.

Recalled Merchandise

- Recalled merchandise must be accepted from the customer regardless of when the recall was announced.
- Provide a full cash refund (subject to limitations for WIC/SNAP eligible items)
- The customer is not required to provide the receipt, the packaging, or components that may have been included with the recalled item (remote, instructions, filters, etc.)

Walmart reserves the right to modify the terms of this Policy at any time.

A receipt with a valid transaction number (TC) is required to receive a refund on sales tax for returned items within the time period allowed by law in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

Consider the Following Before Posting Hauls

This guide is up to date as of: January 31st, 2019

We gladly accept all kinds of posts about your lifts and hauls here at f/Shoplifting, but here we request only one thing before posting images: **Scrub your images of EXIF/Metadata.**

So what, exactly, is EXIF Data? EXIF Data (also called metadata) is data embedded in your image that can include *the date and time the picture was taken*, **your camera model**, and ***the exact location your picture was taken.***

The following data embedded in your pictures can be used against you:

1. **The exact location of your picture.** If you take a picture of your lifts inside your own home, and neglect to remove this information, good samaritans and/or the authorities can use this information to find the exact location and address of your house. If you take your picture right next to the store you lifted at, this will give those groups the location of the store you shoplifted at, and may also use the time/date against you if this also happens. See below.
2. **Time and Date.** As stated above, if you neglect to remove this information and you take your picture right next to the store, this information can also be used against you. Authorities and/or good samaritans may forward this to the store, allowing the employees to rewind the cameras to the exact timestamp to get an exact physical description of you.
3. **Camera model.** One of the far less likely things that can be used against you, but can be used.

*For these reasons, erase **all** of this data from your pictures before posting. Do not leave a trace of any clues that can be linked back to you.* The moderators will not punish you for neglecting to remove this data, but we will strongly suggest you remove it next time if it is present in your pictures.

---

1. Method 1: Stripping the Data
2. Method 2: Don't Shit Where You Eat
3. Note: Using this method isn't necessary for small lifts that aren't necessarily "hauls", but still can be done if you want some more security.

Method 1: Stripping the Data

- **On Windows,** click on your image and select "Properties". From there, go "Details". This is where EXIF data is located. On the bottom of the prompt click on "Remove Properties and Personal Information". Click on "Remove the Following Properties from this File" (because the "Create a copy" doesn't strip the details you want removed). Remove whatever you feel is necessary, such as your camera model, date and time but be sure to check off all GPS

coordinates. Just like that, any information that can be linked back to you via your photo is now gone.

- **On Linux,** there is a program called exiftool that can scrub EXIF data from images. To install it on Ubuntu or Debian, run `sudo apt-get install libimage-exiftool-perl`. Then, to scrub an image of all EXIF data, run `exiftool -all= image.jpg` (replace image.jpg with the filename of the image you want to scrub). Then upload the scrubbed picture.
- **On Mac** you can download ImageOptim: https://imageoptim.com/mac

The software will scrub all metadata, compress, and autosave your file. All you have to do is drag the file onto the program.

If you only have access to a browser, you can use https://www.verexif.com/en/

Method 2: Don't Shit Where You Eat

If you do not own a Windows or Linux computer, take a photo of your items away from the store and your home. This will leave any person trying to report you with no clue as to where you have been

However, this is never suggested unless you literally are not able to erase the data for a reason.

Misc. Tip: Remove all serial numbers

It may be a bright idea to remove or cover any serial numbers you find on any expensive items, as it is possible for people to source the location of the store you lifted at based on these. They are very common on electronics, and they are usually found the box or the actual electronic itself.

Note: Using this method isn't necessary for small lifts that aren't necessarily "hauls", but still can be done if you want some more security.